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Sunday, October 2, 1904.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congress—Ogden Hiles of Salt Lake.

For Governor—William M. Ferry of Summit.

For Secretary of State—Walter James of Millard.

For Treasurer—William W. Armstrong of Salt Lake.

For Auditor—Lewis B. Rogers of Salt Lake.

For Attorney-General—Samuel McDowell of Salt Lake.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Isaac N. Smith of Cache.

Many will be glad that this is a day of rest, and go duck shooting.

Now there is a State ticket that will enable you to vote as you think.

However, Brother Cutler still has faith in the efficacy of a command to Mormon Democrats to sustain him.

Those who have heard the campaign speech of Brother Cutler are quite sure that he prepared it himself.

Apostle Smoot has no fear that Utah county will go Democratic, as he is quite well acquainted with the bishops.

Democratic orators are going on the stump, but what can they hope to accomplish when they cannot speak with authority?

Frank Cannon will make speeches that will greatly annoy the Smootites, but they will refuse to answer them, not being able to do so.

Church members who go duck hunting today will be in danger of being shocked by hearing irreligious people swearing at their luck.

Chairman Spry has good reason to be highly elated these days, thousands of Gentile Republicans having already gone over to the Americans.

Those who contend that there should be no church interference in politics will please explain to the Smootites how they could win without it.

On the other hand, Apostle Smoot may contend that he has checked church interference by not allowing the other apostles to have much to say.

Good Mormons think that Apostle Smoot should give some attention to religion. In a few months he may have plenty of time in which to do so.

Even Brother Spry would be a little doubtful at times about the result, if it had not been revealed to him that his campaign management would be a great success.

Doubtless Brother Smoot feels that his fellow Apostles ought to be willing to perform all the religious duties of their quorum if he is willing to do all the political work.

If Judge Powers thinks that by a speech or two in Rich county he can hold its Democratic voters away from Chairman Spry, there will be a Rich joke on the Judge.

Many Democrats may cheerfully respond to Chairman Spry's call to vote for Cutler, just to show that Mr. Peery is right in saying that Democrats are not fighting the church.

More than ever does Apostle Smoot now regard the custom of holding conferences as wise, as the coming one will bring in so many of the brethren he wants to see before election.

Even opponents of the American party must admit that it has already done something the old parties could not do, having nominated a State ticket without apostolic assistance.

It is astonishing to see such a report as that of General (now President)

Reyes, of Colombia. He says that the United States did all that the treaty negotiations called for by the Panama canal treaty, and more; that it was the obstinacy of Colombia that defeated the beneficent purposes of that treaty, and deprived Colombia of the benefits that were due under that treaty. It is a report that should shame Colombia and relegate to everlasting obscurity every member of the Colombian Congress which refused to ratify that treaty.

THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN.

The campaign of the American party is now fairly inaugurated. It begins auspiciously; not, to be sure, in any promise or hope of victory for the State ticket, but in the hearty response of the people to the appeal to support American principles and uphold American ideals; and in the lofty spirit of self-sacrifice at need, to advance the interests of the great cause.

No one urges his selfish preferences or claims; no one insists that his special views must have recognition; no one but is willing to defer to his associates, and do the best thing for the success of the high principles at stake.

The State ticket put forward is a striking illustration of this feeling. No one sought or desired the prominence which the use of his name in this connection necessarily brings. Yet all consented at the demand of the committee to the sacrifices. And all are first-class, representative Americans, for whom every American can vote with pride.

The principles upon which these candidates stand are plain, direct, easily comprehended, especially by any one who has been in Utah and has seen for a while the workings of the church control. That control is, of course, disguised as much as it can be. Yet its workings are plainly to be traced, and the effects of this are malevolently felt by every one conversant with public affairs.

Yet the people of the Mormon church were promised their entire freedom in public and political affairs. They were formally and distinctly set free from any bondage or control in these regards. The pledge of non-interference with the voters as such was clearly and distinctly given. But it has not been kept.

The purpose of the American party is that this pledge shall no longer be ignored; that it shall be kept in letter and in spirit.

The American party insists that every voter shall be absolutely and unqualifiedly free in the exercise of all of his political functions; not only to vote as he will at the ballot-box, but to act as he sees fit, without interference, guidance, or priestly "counsel" at primaries, caucuses, and conventions.

When that good work is thoroughly done, when freedom in all its fullness has come to every voter in Utah, the mission of the American party will have been gloriously fulfilled. But until then, its work is cut out for it, and the contest will be hard, and the opposition will be both stubborn and vindictive.

Yet victory will come, and the peace of righteousness and liberty will settle upon the State. In place of the present contentions, and instead of the sham peace bought heretofore by shameful compromises and weak submission.

THE NEED OF AMERICANISM.

The church's Democratic activity, after making everything secure for the Apostolic power so far as county officers are concerned, by the nomination of a ticket that dovetailed into the workmanship of the church's Republican activity with a nicety that bespoke the skilled and experienced workman, guided the legislative nominations with a skill equally expert.

The men nominated by the Democratic church motion are not to be complained of so far as we know at present, but the fact that they were nominated by the church power is what sticks. It is of course policy for the church to put some Gentiles in nomination, in each of its so-called parties; it is shrewd enough for that.

But its sin is in seeking such political control at all. And to do away with that sin, as well as to prevent a new trespass in the same direction, the American party was organized, to fight the fight of political regeneration in Utah without ceasing, until the taint of priestly domination in the public affairs of the State, in the politics of the people, and in the management of the public schools, is entirely wiped away.

Mr. Bryan objects to President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance as not being dignified. Well, perhaps it was not written especially for dignity, but it is certainly a brilliant, forceful, masterly document; and in no place does it take on an undignified tone. It has received the warmest encomiums for its tone, its force, its vitality, from friend and foe alike. Want of dignity is hardly worth while to urge against it, least of all by Bryan, who is no pattern of dignity himself. But if he wants dignity in a letter, let him read Judge Parker's; he will find plenty of dignity there—and precious little else.

A new departure in school buildings is announced for New York—the building of a ten-story school-house with fifteen school rooms to the story, making a hundred and fifty class rooms and accommodations for over seven thousand pupils. It has long been a wonder that modern architecture did not deal with the schools; but this new departure in New York should meet that criticism. The new style of school-house must certainly come into vogue in the congested portions of such

a city as New York, where the surface of the ground is held at such enormous and abnormal prices. A modification of it could also be usefully employed in other cities to much advantage. The concentration of pupils is an advantage as allowing more perfect grading and classification, and as affording opportunities for special classes, either for those especially brilliant or exceptionally backward. The new school architecture as foreshadowed will be a good thing for the pupils and for the public.

"WHO'S ASHAMED OF UTAH?"

The church organ, referring to the shame with which some who, when abroad, feel when they say or write that they are from Utah, asks, "Who's Ashamed of Utah?" It is easy to answer that query for a large portion of the class referred to. Those who are the sons and daughters of polygamists are ashamed of it, ashamed to say that they are from Utah. Why? Because they know that they will be questioned about the social status here, that their relations will be inquired into, and that unless they claim to be what they are not, they will fall into contempt.

Who else are ashamed of Utah? The polygamists who have brought such a heritage of shame upon their children that those children would rather fall from any other place upon God's footstool than from Utah. If they are not ashamed of it, they are dead to all decent human feeling, oblivious to the tender emotion that should find lodgment in the heart of a parent.

Are there any others who are ashamed of Utah? We think there are, and may mention those who are ashamed of the broken pledges, the bad faith that has been exercised by the church leaders toward a trusting and generous Nation. Those who feel the promptings of an honorable desire to fulfill obligations voluntarily entered into, and in consideration of benefits received, have reason to be ashamed of Utah, in the way the trust and confidence of the people of this great country have been betrayed.

Those, also, have reason to be ashamed of Utah who see the reproach of Utah paraded to the gaze of an astounded world in the developments in the Smoot case; in the awful exhibition of determined lawlessness, which disgusted every fair-minded man who heard it, and which drew from the lips of an illustrious statesman whose lips have now become cold, this astounding exclamation: "Then you confess that you are living, and intend to continue to live, in defiance of the laws of God and man!" An awful arraignment, which was confessed to be true.

Those who are ashamed of Utah, or ought to be if there is any shame left in their breasts, are those who are responsible for the condition of things here; the church interference in politics, the turmoil that it brings, the disturbance of orderly procedure, and the barriers set up that prevent the assimilation of the people of Utah with the people of the United States at large.

Those who have drawn the line (so eloquently referred to on Friday night by Senator Cannon), that have made the barrier between the class of the church priesthood who should abstain from political activity and that class of its membership who have a right to go into politics—all these must be ashamed of the Utah they have made, as the loyal people of Utah are ashamed of them. "The church made the barrier," declared Mr. Cannon, "and it made it morally impassable when it said that certain numbers of its priesthood should not hold office or aspire to any office without the consent of the priesthood of the church." Shameful it was, and a thing of which every patriotic citizen must necessarily be ashamed.

Those have reason to be ashamed of Utah who, disregarding the President's wise and beneficent advice, elected Apostle Smoot to the United States Senate, and thus brought upon the State the woes he predicted would come.

Those have reason to be ashamed who have recently helped Senator Smoot to subject the people and the Republican party to priestly control, and have by this and other like evils in the past, inflicted upon the people insufferable wrongs.

Those are the ones who have just cause to be ashamed of the Utah they have made, and the contentions and confusion that have resulted from their acts.

On the contrary, those have reason to be proud of Utah who as law-abiding Americans have made their dwelling here, who appreciate her immeasurable resources, her unlimited possibilities, and who are determined to make of Utah an American State in truth; who deplore the stain that has been put upon her fair name by those who have too long pretended to be her special friends and spokesmen, and who have now determined, by organizing the American party, to wipe out that stain and to make of Utah a State of which no loyal American need any longer to be ashamed.

It is a surprise to find that the Director of the Mint computes the gold yield of this country at but \$73,591,190 for the year 1903. It had been the impression that the yield of the year before, which was \$6,400,000 greater than the figures given for last year, had been pretty well worked up to; but it seems that the labor troubles in Colorado had a more serious effect than had been counted upon. Australia was in the lead of all countries in gold production, with \$85,201,100; the United States was second; Africa was third, with \$67,598,100. It seems likely that the United States will have to take the third place

the present year, for the troubles in Colorado have not only continued, they have been accentuated. Australia gained in gold production in 1903 over the year before \$7,631,390, and South Africa gained \$28,974,400.

DEFENDS CHAIRMAN SPRY.

Again our mossback friend comes to the rescue. In the following hidebound letter:

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 30, 1904.
To the Editor of The Tribune:

It pains me to observe that The Tribune has gone out of its way to criticize Chairman Spry for his announcement that he would secure the votes of two Mormon Democrats for every Republican Mormon who voted the American party ticket.

Perhaps it was unwise for Chairman Spry to have made such an announcement in the presence of a reporter, but no one will deny the truth of Chairman Spry's remark. The time has come when we Mormons must throw off the guise of subservience to mere man-made laws in Utah and the United States and assert the right granted us under the Constitution to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience and to vote only for such men who worship God in the same way.

Why should any good Mormon be ashamed to have it known that he believes in the divine revelations handed down by God himself to Joseph Smith, the prophet? Don't we know that these revelations are true, and don't we know that such revelations are received today as they were received in the days of Joseph? Even in other churches revelations are received just as ours was, and today John Alexander Dowie has revealed to the world that he is the incarnation of the second Elijah? And why not? Isn't it just as likely that he has had a revelation today as that Joseph had one sixty years ago, counseling and advising polygamy of all true members of the true faith?

I merely cite these facts to prove that we have a right to elect Mormons to whatever office we choose to select for them. Why shouldn't we? Haven't we a majority of the citizens of Utah and are there any real good citizens outside of the Mormon church fit to fill the offices within the gift of the people of the commonwealth?

Let the American party organize, and let it preach against polygamy and church influence if it desires, but let it remember that we who believe in polygamy and church influence in all the affairs of life have suffered, and are willing to suffer again, for our faith, if it should be necessary.

But let me say to those who are criticizing Apostle Smoot and casting slurs upon that error of the past, Joseph F. Smith, that we cannot be persecuted now as we were fifty years ago. We own temples and stores and street car lines and banks, and if the people of the United States think that they can bulldoze us into the belief that we have not a right to follow the revelations that have come down to us from God, they are away off.

Let there be no mistake about this. The leaders of the church are in harmony on the questions that are now before the people, and Reed Smoot has not done, and is not doing, anything but what has been approved by us in our quorum. As a body we apostles stand together as the servants of God; and when it comes to a question of whether a Mormon Democrat or Mormon Republican shall vote one way or the other, we can assure our friends, the enemies in the American party, that Mormons generally will vote as the Mormon apostles dictate.

It is all very well to talk about ten thousand Mormons bolting because of detection of the church, but if they do it is because they are not true Mormons, and are not polygamists. No Mormon polygamist—and all the best and truest Mormons are polygamists—dares to disobey the dictation of the church in politics or in any other affair of life.

And why is this true? It is true because there is no other place in the United States where a polygamist holds up his head with self-respect in any community. He must live in Utah or surrender polygamy. No true Mormon will give up his plural wives, and hence you see no matter how the polygamist may be disciplined by the church he comes back into the fold at the first opportunity. He must do it. He cannot live anywhere else and openly admit that he has more than one wife, without going to jail.

Gentiles who imagine that some few non-polygamist Mormons represent anything like the sentiment of the church on polygamy and church influence, know very little of what they are talking about. Polygamy and divine revelations are the cornerstones of true Mormonism, and all true Mormons believe in and practice them, and will continue to do so despite any man-made laws of Utah or the United States.

All may remember how Moses Thatcher was divested of his high office in the Mormon church, and how humiliated he was before the membership of the church, yet all know Moses Thatcher was a polygamist, and after he was out he never rested until he returned to the church, and is today in good standing although the only member who does not hold an office. Perhaps you have not forgotten Brigham H. Roberts. He, too, was a polygamist, and it only needed a short time to bring him back into the fold of the church and even restore him to his old place as one of its teachers.

The fact is, the church has an everlasting hold on its polygamist members, and if it calls upon any member of the organization to vote one way or another that vote will be cast as directed by the apostles of the church. Chairman Spry will secure two Mormon Democrats to vote the Republican ticket in every ward and precinct where they are needed, to every Gentile Republican who bolts it, and if more are necessary he will get them too.

Furthermore, let it be known that none of the quorum of apostles is creating blood through inactivity in politics, and especially not Apostle Smoot and very truly yours,

C. W. P.

We are sorry to see that our former admonitions to this erring correspondent have fallen upon such barren ground. We advised him on the occasion of his former letter to come out of the dark woods and fens in which he has lingered so long, shake some of the moss off his back, take a breath of free American air, and endeavor to catch up with the procession.

But we see that the writer does not realize his position, or the atrocity of his claims. For heroic, unblinking ef-

frontery this letter is even worse than his former one.

To claim that the only trouble with Mr. Spry's declaration of church control of Mormon Democrats so that they will be obliged to vote the Smoot ticket in order to offset the loss of Gentile Republican votes, is to show an obtuseness to the true relations of things that one would suppose even a confirmed mossback would realize.

To claim that the Mormons must stick together, vote as the priesthood directs, hold fast only to the brethren, and sink their individuality in the "counsel" they receive as a divine command, is to take the back track on civilization, and try to reverse the progress of the last thousand years.

Attendance on the semi-annual Mormon conferences and neighborhood funerals must have been the sole and deep dissipation of the writer's life. A cup of strong coffee would no doubt make him tipsy, and even more garrulous, than nature intended. But in considering the great scheme of nature one must doubt once in a while the beneficence of the Creator in conferring the gift of language so indiscriminately that every one seems to consider it necessary to talk, even though he has nothing to say.

In commenting on a former letter to this correspondent, we advised him to come out and see the world; to get in touch with modern civilization. But now we think that counsel was ill advised. He ought to stay as closely at home as possible, lest he get run over in the rush of the streets.

He has, it is true, always been out of date, always out of harmony with the age he lives in, no matter how closely he may have been in harmony with his quorum. But now he is more hopelessly in the rear than ever, and it is idle for him to hope to catch up. He should take a mild but exhilarating dose of pennyroyal tea, crawl into his blankets, as usual without undressing, and snooze away another decade.

THAT "CONDONATION" TESTIMONY.

In the appalling testimony which President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church gave before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections last March, appears the following (see page 129 of the proceedings as printed):

Mr. Taylor—Is the cohabitation with one who is claimed to be a plural wife a violation of the law or rule of the church, as well as the law of the land?

Smith—That was the case, and is the case even today.

Taylor—What was the case, what are you about to say?

Smith—That it is contrary to the rule of the church and contrary as well to the law of the land for a man to cohabit with his wives; but I was placed in this position—I had a plural family, if you please, that is, my first wife was married to me over thirty-eight years ago, and my last wife was married to me over twenty years ago, and with these wives I had children, and I simply took my chances, preferring to meet the consequences of the law rather than to abandon my children and their mothers. I have cohabited with my wives openly, that is, in a manner that I thought would be offensive to my neighbors, but I have acknowledged them, and they have borne me out. I have borne the responsibility, and knowing that I was amenable to the law, I have never been disturbed. I have never called me in question that I know of; if I had I was there to answer the charges or any charge that might have been visited upon me, and I would have been willing to submit to the penalty of the law, whatever it might have been.

Taylor—So that obedience to the law is perfectly satisfied, according to your view of it, if one is ready to pay the penalty for its violation?

All will remember the outburst of indignation here which followed the delivery of that testimony. The facts which President Smith disclosed were to a considerable extent as unknown to the general public of the country at large. But as soon as they were disclosed, the rightful and proper protest against the infamy attempted to be fastened upon the people here was made, and the imputations against them were hotly resented.

Why had there not been more interest in the lawless living that this testimony disclosed as so prevalent here? The reason, so far as concerns that which was known of those miserable offenses, was wholly political. The American sentiment, the law-abiding people, were divided into alleged party clans, each bidding for the Mormon vote, and each knowing well that no criticism of the practices so disgustingly avowed would be tolerated by the Mormon leaders.

Any one who might have had the temerity to offer such criticism would have been marked for obloquy, ostracism, boycott, and filthy abuse. His own party friends would have been foremost in the work of shutting him off or of bounding him into silence, lest his acts and words would "hurt the party." By such means in some cases, and by rewards for silence in others, the surface of things was kept unruined, while beneath was a smouldering flame.

But now the conditions are changed. There is an open fight for the keeping of faith, the observance of the law. It is not enough to see President Smith come forward in mock heroics and protest that he is willing to take the penalty of the law he has nullified and answer to the courts he has paralyzed. There must be an observance of the law, in spirit and in fact—the law which requires these church usurpers to cease their defiance of the statutes, and to keep their hands off the politics of the people and the affairs of the State.

President Smith admits under oath that "it is contrary to the rule of the church and contrary as well to the law

of the land for a man to cohabit with his wives." Yet he defiantly and in detail proceeded to show forth that he had violated, and was continuing to violate, and intended to keep violating, the rule of the church and the laws of the land.

It is a pity that the committee, while President Smith was in this candid mood, did not press him for an explanation as to the facts, means, and methods of the church management and control of politics, and whether he intended in this matter, also, to keep on violating the law and the rule of the church, as he had just confessed that he was doing as to unlawful cohabitation—that is, whether his design was to continue to maintain the unlawful cohabitation of the church with the State, and how he had managed to keep it up so long, in defiance of law and of his own plighted word.

When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections visits Utah, as it is expected to do, it will not have to burrow in the dark as it might otherwise have had to do, in order to get at the facts it seeks. There will be a multitude of people who will openly and gladly give that body all the information it wants, unhindered by any party gag, unexpressed by any influence that would shield the lawbreakers in order to retain their political and friendly control.

TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

An event of capital importance to Utah during the week was the approval on Friday by the board of U. S. engineers of the arid land reclamation service of the Utah Lake Improvement. Supervising Engineer H. N. Savage says that the examination of the data collected by Mr. George L. Swendsen, the district engineer in charge, has been completely satisfactory, and that the outlook for the improvement is even better than the experts had expected. Further investigations and technical data will be collected during the winter, and a report will be formulated (no doubt favorable) which will result in the work being undertaken, all the time taking care to preserve every right of water use that has been acquired. All this is excellent news for the whole State.

The railroad situation continues to brighten. The work of making connections on the through line between this city and Los Angeles grows appreciably effective week by week, in the lessening of the gap, and in the certainty that by the end of the year that gap will be closed and the through trains running. The prospect is a decidedly cheerful one for Utah as well as for this city.

The Western Pacific project is evidently making an upheaval, and preliminary adjustments are in progress looking to further steps on its completion from San Francisco to this city. The great sales of Union Pacific stock reported day after day until their total is now enormous, are supposed to have some relation to this readjustment in prospective, but just what the bearing is, no one as yet knows save only those who are in the den.

The Moffat road is active all the time, and is pushing along hitherward from Denver. An excursion out upon it to Arrowhead, seventy-five miles, was made yesterday. Its route to the western Colorado line is well fixed, down the Yampa; but though the promise of beginning work on this end of the line is fairly given, no portion of the Utah line is definitely known as yet to the public.

A product in excess of three million dollars during the month of September, just closed, is reported from the mining operations in Utah. This shows that the mines and the smelters are doing their full duty in adding to the immediate wealth of the State. The dividends paid by the mining companies of the State during the month amounted to \$282,500. The copper output (which is included in the total named) is reckoned at 3,689,336 pounds. It was a great month's work; and yet its figures are almost certain to be exceeded the present month.

The closing days of the year's agricultural operations have fully verified the constant record and promise of the season, that the year is a record one for crops. This has reflected happily on all forms of business, and the outlook and sound basis of trade were never more evident than now, in all parts of Utah. These conditions should make the State fair, which opens on Tuesday next and continues through the week, the best, most diversified and most satisfactory exhibition the society has ever given.

In this city trade is heavy, and the fall demand has begun with the cooler weather. The tone of the market is stronger, collections have improved, and money is plenty. The activity in building continues, and altogether the city is enjoying a prosperity that is beyond the average year.

In the country at large, the great commercial agencies report, improvement is the rule in trade and general industry, and though the movements of trade are along conservative lines, a

strong undertone of optimism prevails. It is noticeable that the political ring does not affect trade, and the ring is general that a good business immediately ahead. Railroad earnings show a gain of five per cent over last year, and the labor situation is more favorable than for a long time. Business failures are slightly below average.

The bank clearances of the show everywhere practically the same as the corresponding week last year. The New York bank statement issued yesterday, shows a decrease in deposits, in specie, in savings, and in extra U. S. deposits; and an increase in loans. Still, its appearance for some reason stimulated the market of the week has shown much activity with hardening prices.

The sound and strong business financial basis of the country cannot be much in evidence. There is a steadily growing feeling among business men that the existing policies of the country are not to be disturbed, and that therefore it is safe to proceed with confidence. In the enterprises and business deals that are pending.

AN EXHIBITION OF COURAGE.

Not least among the topics of discussion yesterday was the public display of allegiance to the American flag, by former United States Senator Frank J. Cannon. While it is not strange that a man as prominent in Utah as Mr. Cannon, should ally espouse the cause of right, the fact that he is a son of Mormon parents, and that all his associates are Mormon, were sufficient to widespread comment and commendation.

It requires little for a Gentile, whose whole life has been opposed to the influence in secular affairs, to heartily in the plans and purposes of the American party, but when a son of Senator Cannon's standing and affiliation with Mormonism, boldly takes the separation of Church and State and throws his voice and influence on the side of constitutional government and against the ecclesiastical domination of the church with which he and all his family and friends have allied, it requires the courage of a true manhood.

Senator Cannon has done this, has cast aside any petty misgivings and deliberately taken his place among those who rise in just protest against the barrier which the Mormon church places between the citizen of Utah and political liberty, and in doing so, Senator Cannon exhibits the daring that comes a man, and merits the praise of all who admire dauntless resolution.

The Tribune holds up the course of Senator Cannon as an example worthy of imitation by all sincere lovers of Utah, and to all who would have great commonwealth take her place and commanding place in the hood of States, with all the guarantees of the constitution with all the freedom that follows stripes and stars.

Japan's energies do not seem principally devoted to the war with Russia after all, as might have supposed. Her foreign trade for the first six months of the present year amounted to \$159,410,065.44, a gain of 14,010,229.52, or 9 1/2 per cent over the corresponding period of year before. Although the impositions of war material comprised a considerable ratio of this trade, General Bellows at Yokohama remarks: "It is noticeable that the important articles in which the gain is greatest, mostly such as are used in the production of other articles, indicating development of domestic industry rather than increased use of luxuries." The little brown man is in luck.

S. D. EVANS

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